

une 16, 1976

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions

ent are commemorating the 35th anniversary of the mass deportations of Lithuanians, Latvians, and Estonians to Siberia which took place on June 14-15, 1941. During these first arrests, 100,000 persons were deported to various places in Asia Siberia. This was done to subvert the Baltic States, which had been illegally occupied by the Soviet Union against the will of the people.

The Soviet Government began planning for mass extermination of the Baltic people soon after the conclusion of the Hitler-Stalin pact of 1939. The clear evidence of this is found in N.K.V.D. Order No. 01223 regarding the "deportation of anti-Soviet elements from Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia." According to data collected by the Lithuanian Red Cross, 4,260 persons were deported from Lithuania, 35,102 from Latvia, and 33,500 from Estonia.

Statistics on age groups and professions have also been provided from a list of 20,974 persons. There were 1,626 infants; 2,165 children from the ages of 10 to 18; 2,587 persons from the ages of 18 to 30; 3,986 from the ages of 30 to 40; 7,778 persons from the ages of 40 to 50; 1,681 from 50 to 70 years; 427 over 70 years of age; and the remainder of undetermined age.

The largest groups were elementary and secondary school students: 6,378. There were 3,389 farmers, 1,865 housewives, 1,591 government employees, 1,098 teachers, 879 workers, 622 servicemen, and 416 university students.

All of these people were loaded into freight cars with 50 to 60 persons in each car. The windows of the cars were boarded over, husbands separated from wives, and children separated from parents. They all were locked in the cars lacking air, food, and water.

The long journey from the Baltic States to Siberia killed many weak and sick. Some dead children were thrown out of the cars by guards and left by the railroad, disregarding the enormous grief of their mothers.

In the following years, many other deportations took place. Baltic deportees were transported to northern Russia, western and eastern Siberia, and Kazakhstan. They were used for slave labor and many of them perished in the mines and forests, or they were annihilated by the cold, the starvation, and diseases because they lacked proper clothing, food, and medical attention.

Some managed to survive. A few even reached the United States, and readily testified to the inhuman conditions of life and to the cruelty of their imprisonment. Even Alexander Solzhenitsyn in his book "Gulag Archipelago" witnessed how Baltic deportees were tortured and forced to live under inhuman conditions.

Four young Lithuanian girls, who were deported to Siberia, have secretly written a prayerbook, which through underground channels, has been smuggled to the Western World. It was published in English, and entitled: "Mary Save Us."

These young girls wrote:
The day has closed its eyes. Fatigue closes my eyes. My feelings have dried up, my strength has left me . . . with icy lips, with ear-filled eyes, tormented by despair, we fly

to your straw-covered crib, O Holy Babe . . . We are drained of strength, our feelings have faded away, our hearts are benumbed thoughts we cannot control . . . Jesus help those who die in foreign lands without consolation of the Church or their dear ones, without the comfort and aid of their friends.

The Soviet Union also deported people from the Baltic States in following years. A Lithuanian woman, Barbara Armonas, was deported in May of 1948, but after many years of slavery, she managed to emigrate to the United States of America. She describes her deportation from Lithuania in her book: "Leave your tears in Moscow":

About four o'clock in the morning of May 22nd (1948), I heard a knock on my door . . . I opened the door and froze with fear . . . There was a whole detachment of soldiers, about thirty altogether, all with heavy weapons. In the yard, a machine gun had been set up. The officer pushed me aside, went into the house, and demanded my passport . . . He took a letter from his pocket and read in a monotonous voice that the state had decided to deport me from Lithuania to other Soviet states . . . I had only a half hour to prepare myself for the deportation journey. Awakened by the noise, my son started to cry . . . I was told that I could take no suitcases, but must pack everything into a potato sack . . .

When the half hour was up, my son, myself, and our belongings were put into a buggy and escorted under heavy guard to the neighboring village . . . Some twenty-five families had been collected . . . Each family sat on their sacks in a group. No one talked.

Some two hundred families had been collected and put into trucks, each guarded by four Russian soldiers with guns. These trucks were nearly all American Lend-Lease equipment . . . At first, I thought all Lithuanians were being deported . . . The village of Aukstuoliai was left completely empty.

At the railroad station, we were put into cattle cars, about forty to sixty people to a car. The train stood in the station at Panevezys for two full days. We were given no food . . . Our transport consisted of sixty cars, so it can be estimated that it contained about 2,400 persons . . . The feeling of human beings herded into cattle cars are impossible to describe. No one knew where we were going or what could be expected . . . In one car, a woman with two small children whose husband was in prison, went mad, jumped from the moving train, and was killed . . . The biggest problem in our car was an 83-year-old paralyzed lady . . .

After about fifteen days, we stopped in a station about 160 miles from Irkutsk, the largest city in Siberia . . . We were ordered to get out . . . We stood there for about four hours in a cold rain mixed with snow. The children cried all the time . . .

The deportees were placed in barracks with broken doors and windows in company with many thieves, and Mrs. Armonas writes:

It was clear to everyone that we had been sent here to die.

On starvation rations, they were forced to cut trees in the forests 5 miles away from the barracks. The work norms were very high, and they had only primitive tools. The regime for prisoners was severe. Mrs. Armonas writes:

I was always hungry. We were not allowed to wear shoes in our rooms. We could not sit on the beds.

Fortunately for Mrs. Armonas, Khrushchev's amnesty released her from the

slave labor camps, but there are still tens of thousands of Baltic deportees in Siberia and tens of thousands buried there in unmarked graves.

The Communists murdered or deported about 350,000 people from Lithuania, the total exceeding 10 percent of the population, and these figures are also the same for Latvia and Estonia.

ENEMIES OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY CONTINUE THEIR ATTACKS

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1976

Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, the Organizing Committee for a Fifth Estate, publishers of the magazine Counterspy, has recently released the latest issue of their magazine. As I have pointed out previously, the function of OC-5 and Counterspy is to serve the Soviet and Cuban Communist intelligence services by attacking the American intelligence community. Former CIA Director, William Colby, has accused OC-5 of being in large part responsible for the murder of Richard Welch, the CIA station chief in Athens, Greece.

The latest issue of Counterspy, dated spring 1976, carries a full page of names of alleged CIA agents in Africa. The names had been provided by the left-wing Paris newspaper, Liberation, and by the Black Panther Party.

Another full page of names were alleged to be CIA agents in London. This list which included U.S. Embassy staff members, including young secretaries, revealed the home addresses of the intended victims. The London list had been provided by the International Marxist Group in England, the British section of the Trotskyite terrorist Fourth International. The leader of the IMG, Tariq Ali, is also a member of the International Executive Committee of the Fourth International. According to the Socialist Workers Party, Tariq Ali has publicly taken a position, "very favorable to the use of terrorism."

The Socialist Workers Party is the American section of the Fourth International. The SWP has also revealed that their British comrades in the IMG have been the major support for a terrorist group called Saor Eire which has committed murders and done bombings in both England and Ireland. The collaboration of OC-5 with such people in identifying alleged CIA agents is tantamount to setting up assassinations.

The same issue of Counterspy also carried an attack on this Member of Congress. I became the subject because a member of my staff is married to a man who publishes a newsletter called Information Digest which OC-5 finds objectionable. Counterspy refers to John Rees and his wife, Louise, who is employed on my staff as "extremely dangerous people." Is this another invitation for physical attack by the violence prone leftwing?